Matthew Worldly
off Monksely
Sept ye 10 1713

~~Joseph~~

John Luffkin
of Monksely
On This Book
Anno Domy 1710

MARKHAMS FAITHFULL FARRIER

WHEREIN

The Depth of his Skill is laid open in all those Principall and Approved Secrets of Horsemanship, which the Author never published but hath kept in his breſt, and hath been the Glory of his Practiſe.

London, Printed for *Thomas Vere*, and are to be ſold at his ſhop, at the ſign of the Angel, without Newgate, 1661.

one word of
Catchwordon
d 3, Tom Asbury

To the Reader, or Buyer of this BOOK.

IT is a true saying, *Tempus omnia terminat.* So I, *Gentle READER*, having gained by Experience all my Life to these present dayes, wherein I am ready to creepe into the Earth, willing now at the important Requeſt of my beſt *Friends*, have yeelded my ſelfe to lay the glory of my Skil in *Horſe-*

manſhip, open to the World: and having kept ſecret in the Cabinet of my Breaſt; theſe Secrets, by which I have gained from many a Noble perſon, many a fair pound, I now beſtow it upon thee for the value of *ſix pence*. It may be, ſome will account me a Foole in Print, for diſcloſing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horſe before the word of a Foole. For be thou Noble, or what elſe, this here I doe is for thy good. If you take pleaſure either in an Horſe to *Hunt*, or for the *War*, or for the *Race*, or for to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*, come

come hither, buy, ſee, and welcome. Take my opinion, and thou ſhalt find in this my honeſt *Faithful Farrier*, a Shop of Skill for thee to view: Let this bee thy Doctor, and thy Druggiſt: Let this be thy Inſtructor and Director. I hope that no good minded *Farrier*, will be grieved with mee becauſe I have inſight to the Maſter of the Horſe; For if thy Houſe were on fire, why ſhouldeſt thou run to fetch thy Neighbours Water to quench it, when thine own is neare at hand? So if the Horſes Owner know by this Book how to ſave the Life of

his Horſe, why ſhould he either ride or run to the *Farrier?* But it may bee, every Owner of a Horſe will not buy a Book. It matters not if but every *Farrier* have one, and that but one in a Town; I doubt not, but with making uſe of that one, many a Man ſhall ſave the life of his Beaſt. Come therefore and read theſe Secrets, which coſt me *Paines*, *Study*, *Practiſe*, and *Labour*, All which hath coſt me *trouble* for thy *eaſe*. This ſhall be thy *pleaſure* which hath been my *toyle*. It ſhall be thy *profit* which hath been my *trouble*; And this ſhall be thy *Faith-*

full

full Farrier and *Inſtructer.*

For what Creature canſt thou name more neceſſary then the Horſe, and what more helpfull in the time of need? For were we without Horſes, in what a ſtrait ſhould we be in, he being the beſt Servant both in *War* and *Peace*, and of that ineſtimable Value, that he makes a Man proud of his ſervice.

Now if a Horſe be ſuch a profitable Servant for Man, let us then reſpect the meanes that *God* hath given us for his cure: For there is a *School* of Skill, for thy knowledge. Firſt, how to make choice of a good

good Horſe. Secondly, what Country Horſe is the moſt fit for thy uſe; Either for ſervice in *Martiall*, or *Warlike* imployment, or for *Swiftneſſe*, or for *Long travel*, or for *Draught*, or for *Coach*, or for *Cart*, or for *Pack*, or any other *Burthen*. This ſhalt thou finde here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Maſter in *Smithfield*. And this ſhall bee my Glory, even as long as I live, that I have lived to leave this my laſt and beſt work to the world, and to them which will not live toſee it buried in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I heare ſome

ſome *Momus* ſay, That the old Captain was unadviſed to put this in Print, which he ever kept as a rare Secret; and it is true, *Veritas odium parit.* But I reply, *Tempus omnia terminat.* And though I had promiſed to my ſelf, never to have publiſhed this work, yet being ſo continually importuned to Print it, I was forced to yeeld, though I had promiſed the contrary. And let this excuſe me to thoſe Noble Perſons whoſe bounty I have felt, that for them I was the willinger to publiſh it in Print while I lived, fearing that after my death, my then Fatherleſſe Child

Child might get a new Name: But now I leave this being begot in my old Age, to all Noble and worthy Gentlemen, and when they looke not after him, to the *Faithfull Farrier*, to be Cherished and to bee known by the name of

Captain

GERVAS MARKHAMS

Last and best Labours.

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TH

The Faithfull

FARRIER

OR,

A Catalogue of all thoſe principal and approved ſecrets in Horſeman-ſhip, which the Author never publiſhed, but hath kept ſecret in his own breſt, and which hath been the glory of all his practiſe.

Obſervations in the Electing of Horſes, and what Country Horſe is for what uſe.

THE firſt, and principal thing which giveth the Nobleſt Character to a good Horſe-man, is the well electing of Horſes for that uſe and purpoſe you intend

to employ them: And in this choice there is no better or readier a way than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence Horſes deſcend: For it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heat, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horſes Compoſition.

Touching the election of Horſes by their ſhapes and proportion, by their Colour, and Complexions, and by their Marks and other outward Semblances: I have written ſufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing ſhall fall upon my Pen in this Treatiſe but the very ſecrets of mine heart, things certain and approved, things ſecret and unpubliſhed.

To come then to the election of Horſes, according to their Races Breeds, and Clymates: If you will elect an Horſe for ſervice, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, the

theſe

theſe are beſt.——

The Neopolitan.
The Sardinian, &c.
The Almaine,
The French.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with a fair well ſhaped and well Mettalled Engliſh Mare.

If you will elect for ſwiftneſſe and ſervice, then——

The Arabian.
The Barbary.
The Spaniſh.
The Grecian.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our beſt Engliſh Mares.

If you will chuſe for long travell and ſervice, then,——

The Engliſh.
The Hungarian.
The Sweathland.

The Poland.
The Iriſh.

If you will chuſe for draught and for ſervice, then

The Flanders.
The Freiſland.

Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our Engliſh Races, and theſe are excellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack, or any burden.

The occaſion of inward Sickneſſes, and Accidents, which happen upon theſe occaſions.

Sickneſſes are of divers kinds, and proceed from divers Cauſes, have their divers Signes, and their divers Remedies, as I have ſhewed in my Bookes: But to come neareſt to the marke of curing, let me perſwade you to call to account theſe few obſervations

obſervations:

Firſt, to remember that all ſickneſſes in Horſes, come either by Heats, in over-violent Exerciſe; and then is the Graſe molten, the heart overſtrained, the vital blood expelled outward, and the large Pores and Orifices of the heart ſo ſtopped, that the ſpirits cannot returne backe to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or elſe by Colds, in indiſcreete keeping either before or after exerciſe, and then is the head perplexed, the eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue ſwelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rheumatick moyſture, occaſioning coughing, and the noſtrils ſtil powring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or elſe by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good, or in giving any thing at all for that which is unwholſome. The firſt kills the ſto-

macke oppreſſeth the heart, and ſends up all thoſe evil fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortall Diſeaſes. The ſecond putrifies the blood, and turnes all nouriſhment into corruption, from whence proceeds the Yellowes, and other ſuch like peſtilent Diſeaſes, which ſuffocating the heart, ſpreads it ſelfe univerſally over the whole Body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or Laſtly, by Accidents. as when a Horſe receiveth ſome grievous and deepe Wound, either in his Body, or elſe in ſome other vital and dangerous part, by which nature is ſo offended, that inſtantly general ſickneſſe ſeaſeth upon the Horſe, and (if not prevented) death ſuddenly followeth: and theſe ſickneſſes, are called *Accidentall Feavers*; for if you obſerve it, you ſhall finde the Horſe ſome-times trembling, ſome-times ſweating,

ſweating, ſometimes cold, and ſometimes burning.

Thus you ſee there are foure occaſions of ſickneſſes in Horſes, as Heats, Colds, Surfeits, and Accidents.

The Signes of inward Sickneſſes.

NOw to know the true Signes of the Sickneſſes: If it proceed from the firſt occaſion which is *Heats*, then the ſignes are theſe. Firſt, heavineſſe of countenance, ſwelling in the Limbes, ſcowring or looſneſſe in the body in the beginning of the ſickneſſe, and drineſſe, or coſtiveneſſe in the latter end: ſhort breath, and hot, and a loathing or forſaking of his Meat.

If it proceed from the Second occaſion, which is *Cold*, then the Signes are heavineſſe of Counte-

nance, and either dull or elſe cloſed up eyes, hard boyle or bigge puſtules betweene the Choppes and the rootes of the tongue, and ſometimes an hard ſwelling up from the chops to the roots of the eare: A rotten and moyſt cough. The Horſe ever chawing ſome looſe, filthy, flegmatick matter in his mouth after his coughing, which in one reſpect is no evil ſigne, becauſe it ſheweth a rotten Cold that is newly gotten, and ſoone to be cleanſed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, ſhewes a dry cold that is of long continuance, ſore feſtred, and hard to be recovered: Laſtly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh the water will iſſue forth at his noſtrils, and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and ſtaring.

If it proceed from the third occaſion, which is Surfeit of *Meats* and

and *Drinkes*, either natural or unnatural, then the ſignes are theſe; Firſt, heavineſſe of head and countenance, in ſuch a violent manner, that the Horſe can hardly lift his head from the Maunger, a dull and dead eye, a ſtaggering and reeling pace, and (if the diſeaſe be farre growne) a franticke and madde behaviour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at ſuch as ſhall come about him, ſometimes biting at himſelfe, and beating his head againſt the wall, boards or ground, and other frantick paſſions: But if the Diſeaſe be left couragious in the Braine, but more inwardly ſettled at the heart, then the ſignes are Yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inſide of both the upper and nether Lipps; (if the diſeaſe be farre gone) then a Yellowes over all the skinne, a continual faint ſweate, and a deſire rather to lye downe, than to ſtand, beſides a general

neral loathing and forſaking of his meat, which is the common ſigne of all ſickneſſes.

Laſtly, If it proceed from the fourth occaſion, which is *Accident*, then the ſignes are a perplexed and troubled body; ſome times ſweating at the Rootes of the Eares, in the flanke; and behinde the foreſhoulders againſt the heart, ſometimes trembling over all the Body, and ſometimes glowing and burning in the vital parts, and on the temples of the head, againſt the heart, on the in-ſide of the Fore-legs next of all to the body, and on the in-ſide of the hinder Thighs cloſe to the Body; alſo his Mouth will be hot and dry, and his Tongue ſubject to furring, and to a White ſcalded complexion; Laſtly, a general loathing of his meat, but a great thirſtineſſe, and deſire of cold Drinke, and when he can drinke no more, yet a deſire ſtill to hold his Mouth in

in the water.

Thus you have the four occaſions of ſickneſſe, and the ſignes by which to know thoſe occaſions.

Now for as much as ſickneſſes come many times ſuddenly and unlook't for, and that not any man (how skilfull ſoever) but may ſometimes be ovettaken with the ſudden ſickneſſe of his Horſe: And though he can after upon conſideration, give an account for ſuch ſickneſſe when it is apparent, yet till nature hath thruſt it forth, the Diſeaſe was obſcure to his knowledge; therefore I will here ſhew thoſe generall and moſt uſuall ſignes which do attend and waite upon every ſickneſſe, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of Sickneſſe before it take faſt hold on the Vitall parts, and ſo uſe prevention, or if it have taken ſome ſmall hold, then how to fortifie nature againſt it,

and

and ſo to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger; or being at the higheſt, how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vital part and ſpirit to its firſt moderate ſtate and temper:

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requiſite that you acquaint your knowledge wel with the complexions, qualities, cuſtomes, and conditions of Horſes: for whenſoever you ſhall finde any alteration in any of theſe, be ſure there will follow alteration of health, as this,

Firſt, in the Complexions of Horſes, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your Horſe be a faire bright Daple-gray, or a flea-bitten, a white, a white gray or the like; if any of theſe colours, being naturally cleare and bright, ſhall grow duſkiſh or cloudy, or the white haires ſhall turne ſandy and reddiſh, it is a ſigne of ſome unnatu-

ral

rall diſtemperature in the Horſe, and that he is evil affected, and either entreth into a Conſumption, or into ſome other inward Diſeaſe of body.

If the Horſe be of a pure Black Colour, a bright bay, a browne bay, or a Red Sorrell without Flexen Mayne, or Flexen Tayle, a cleare Cheſnut, or a Mouſe-dun; if theſe Haires ſhould grow diſcoloured and contrary to their proper natures, that is to ſay, of a weaker and worſe complexion, as if the black turne dunniſh or yellow: the bright bay, cloudy, pale, and ſandy: the brown bay, like the Mouſe dun: the red Sorrel, Corral, or like the yellow-Dunne, the Cheſſenut, hoary and gray: and the Mouſe-dunne, of a more black and pale blue then is Naturall, all theſe are ſignes of inward ſickneſſes. And as of theſe Colours, ſo of any other Colour whatſoever, if they ſhall alter from

their

their proper and true Natures, to a worſe and more uncomely Complexion, that is to ſay, to a Complexion that is unnatural, and unproper for an Horſe, they are moſt pregnant Signes of ſome inward ſickneſſe, which either lingereth upon the Horſe, or elſe is ſuddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of Colours be unnatural: For you muſt underſtand, that if the Daple-Gray, in proceſſe of time, do turn to White, the dark Iron-gray, to a bright Gray, the Blacke, to an Iron-gray, and ſuch like; that then this is a natural, and no unnatural alteration, and ſo no ſigne of ſickneſſe; and therefore not to be deceived, or to ſtand doubtful at all, acquaint your ſelfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horſe, which you ſhall beſt diſcern when he is in the pride and height of luſt, when he is wanton, full of

fleſh,

fleſh, and ſmooth, ſleek, and ſhining: and when you ſhall ſee this Complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect ſome ſickneſſe.

As you thus acquaint your ſelfe with the Complexion of your Horſe, which I include in his Colour: ſo you muſt alſo have a ſetled knowledge in his Countenance and Geſtures: and to that end you ſhall be careful to mark and note his countenance, and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play as in his reſt, at his times of feeding, and at his times of exerciſe: you ſhall note the cheerfulneſſe of his eye, the carriage of his head and neck; which be his angry Characters, and which be his pleaſant; when he biteth for wantonneſs, or for offence, and theſe you ſhall beſt find out, in his Feeding, in his Exerciſe, and Playing, and in his Dreſſing; and if at any time, you finde any of

theſe

theſe Characters to faile on the ſudden, and that his Geſture is more Lumpiſh heavy, then call your ſelfe to account what you have done, either in Exerciſe, Feeding, Ayring, or Ordering: for there is no doubt, but there is diſtemperature, and ſickneſſe is approaching, if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your ſelfe with the Complexion and Countenance of your Horſe: ſo you muſt alſo not be ignorant, but obſerve divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greateſt lights that can be, both to health and ſickneſſe; and to this end you ſhall eſpecially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of diſcharging his body:

In his Feeding, whether he eateth with a good Appetite, or a Weake Stomack: the firſt is healthful, the latter unwholeſome. If he eat with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he ſeeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as ſifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; he will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, ſhaking his head, and ſhewing other ſignes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after he hath uſed, if on the ſuddaine he refraine, and ſo receive his meate dully and unpleaſantly, it is a great ſigne of ſickneſſe.

As his feeding, ſo you ſhall mark his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Subſtance: the Time, as whether he emptyeth in the Night-time, better than in the Day? the place, as whether he emptieth better in the Houſe, or Abroad, whether in the hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exerciſe or elſe after ſome gentle motion or ſtirring, whether,

at the Stable door, or at ſome uſu
all places by the way, or in th
Ground where you give him hi
Exerciſe; laſtly, for the ſubſtance
whether it be much or little, if i
be much, you muſt forbear exer
ciſe, and make him empty the oft
ner; if it be little, then you may fa
to labour at pleaſure: then wh
ther it be good, or bad, and th
commonly falleth out according
the food he eateth; if it be clea
firme, and pale, with white graine
and in complexion like ſweet ſop
then it is wholeſome; if it be black
it ſhewes heat in the body; if gre
ſie, then it ſhewes foulneſſe; if r
and hard, it ſhewes coſtivenſſe;
pale and looſe, then inward co
neſſe. And as thus you obſerve
Ordure, ſo you muſt alſo obſer
his Urine: Of both which I ha
written ſufficiently in my form
Books.

As theſe qualities of feedi

and emptying, ſo you ſhall note his qualities in Reſt and Watching, that is, in his lying down, and ſtanding up, what houres and time he obſerveth for either, and how long he preſerveth in them, and if at any time you find any ſuddain, or groſſe alteration, then be aſſured of ſome ſickneſſe approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your horſe, (which you ſhall obſerve in his health) for it is impoſſible to nominate all, if you find them ſuddenly to ſurpriſe, it is doubtleſſe that there is ſome ſickneſſe following.

As you thus obſerve the Complexion and qualities of the Horſe, ſo you muſt obſerve his naturall cuſtomes, and conditions, and how in his livelihood and beſt health he ſtandeth affected, for to name them I cannot, becauſe they proceed moſt from hidden inclinations, or elſe accidentall apprehenſions, which by

continuance of time grow to naturall habits: And any of theſe when they ſhall ſurceaſe or faile, are true prognoſtications of diſtemperature, and ſickneſſe.

Many other ſignes of ſickneſſe there are, as the not caſting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall diſlike and leaneneſſe, where there is good feeding, beſide many other; But they are ſo vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearſe them, and theſe ſignes already written are ſufficient for knowledge.

The curing of any heart ſickneſſe, or head ſickneſs, or any ordinary inward ſickneſs.

I Will now deſcend to the cure of theſe inward ſickneſſes, and although every ſeverall ſickneſs have a ſeverall cure, as I have ſhewed at large in my bookes, yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certain and moſt infallible approved Method, which I have ever found proſperous and fortunate.

Whenſoever, either by the ſignes before rehearſed, or other accident or knowledge you ſhall finde your Horſe grievouſly pained with inward ſickneſſe, the firſt thing you do, you ſhall open his Necke-veine, and receive ſome of the firſt bloud into a Pewter porrenger, which if you ſet it in cold water, it will preſently diſcover the foulneſſe and putrefaction, ſo then you ſhall let

the Horſe bleed well till the bloud change, neither muſt you be nice, or tender in this action, becauſe you muſt underſtand, that all inward ſickneſs in Horſes, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the bloud onely: And this is the reaſon.

It is certain that the Horſe (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Veſſell, into which, to receive the ſcummie and putrefyed matter which ariſeth from the corrupt and collerick bloud, but it is either avoided in excrements, humours, or moderate exerciſe and ſweates, or elſe by immoderate exerciſe and violent labour. By too much repletion and fulneſſe, by unwholeſome food and evil dyet, or by ſome other naturall defect, this collerick corruption increaſing and overflowing, it preſently and in an inſtant over-ſpreads the whole body, having its courſe through every veine, and ſo diſcoloureth

the

the skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better bloud, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a general faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certain mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of Horses, for which our weak *Farriers* can give but an idle and foolish acount.

But to return to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of bloud, and (as you imagine) all, or at least most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the empty Rack gently and at liberty, neither so high, that he shall be compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet, so low, that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

ſtand at leaſt two houres.

Now if the ſickneſſe be not very contagious and dangerous, you ſhall not adminiſter any portion unto him that day, becauſe the veine being opened, and all the humours, powers, and faculties of the body diſturbed; it will be a double vexation to the ſpirits to have the working of the Potion alſo; therefore in this caſe the ſickneſſe not being violent, you may forbear further adminiſtration, and onely after the Horſe hath faſted, as before ſaid, you ſhall give him ſuch food as he will eate, whether it be Hay, Bread, or Corne; and alwayes provide that it be ſtrong, ſavory, ſweet, dry and cleane dreſt: as for the quantity it matters not, for a ſmall pittance will maintain life, and humour is now to the Horſe as food, beſides emptineſs is no great diſpleaſure.

At high Noone you ſhall give him a ſweete Maſh of Malt and

Wate

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a peck of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it ſelf, then take a gallon of faire clear Water, and ſet it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moiſt and cover the Malt all over, and ſtir them exceedingly well together, cruſhing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon taſting it with your finger, till it be as ſweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as cloſe as you can, and ſo let it ſtand and ſtove for two or three houres at the leaſt; then the hour being come, in which the Horſe is to receive it, uncover the Maſh, and ſtir it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it ſome clear cold Water, that may temper and allay it: but in any wiſe not ſo much as may take away any

part

part of the ſweetneſſe, and in this tempering, with your hand cruſh and ſqueeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Maſh being luke-warme) give it the Horſe to drink, and if he will eate of the Malt, let him take thereof at his pleaſure. This is the beſt manner of making an ordinary Maſh, a Horſe Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpoſe that a Caudle is adminiſtred to a Man, is this given to a Horſe; for you muſt underſtand, that in theſe contagious diſeaſes, nothing is more peſtilent then cold Water, and eſpecially when exerciſe cannot be uſed.

The rudeſt *Farriers* and Horſe-Groomes, do make the Maſh another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the firſt, and ſo boyling them both together, but this is unwholeſome and naught, and that every good Houſe-wife can witneſſe, for this long boyling over-ſcaldes the

the Malt, takes away the ſtrength and ſweetneſſe, and gives a harſh and unſavory taſte, which is offenſive to the Horſes nature.

If your Horſe be coy, and refuſe to take the Maſh, as many are, partly for want of uſe and cuſtome, and partly through weakneſſe of ſtomach, then you ſhall ſtraine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and ſo give it him with an horn to drink, then take the graines which you have ſo ſtrained, and put them in the Maunger before the Horſe, on which, whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if he but ſmell and ſnuffill his noſe upon them, it is ſufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholeſome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Maſh, you ſhall ſee that he be very warmely cloathed, as namely, a good Wollen Body-Cloth to come round about his heart, a large

Cloth

Cloth or two to come over it, and to be well wiſpt round about, with ſoft, thick, and large wiſpes; for the little, hard, and neate wiſpes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholeſome for the body, for their hardneſſe and ſmallneſſe makes an impreſſion into the Horſes ſides, and cauſeth him forbear to lie down, when Nature and reſt requireth it.

The Horſe being thus warmely cloathed as aforeſaid, and with a very warme breaſt-cloth before his breaſt, for that is an eſpeciall part to keep warme, you ſhall then cauſe one, or two to rub all his foure Legs from his knees and Cambrels downwards, with very hard wiſpes, and to rub them ſo hard as may be; and whileſt his limbes are thus in rubbing you ſhall take a courſe rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

with them rub the Horſe exceeding much in the nape of the Neck, or the Poll juſt between his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholeſome, then theſe frictions and chafigns, for they diſſolve humours, revive all naturall heat, bring a cheerfull nimbleneſs into the limbs, and purge the head of groſſe, cold, and rough matter, cleanſing and purifying the Brain, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced back to its firſt ſtrength and ability.

As ſoone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horſe take his reſt for two or three houres, and only leave a lock or two of ſweet Hay in his Rack, and no more; for the leaſt quantity of any thing too much, ſoone cloyeth a ſick Horſe.

In the Evening you ſhall come

to

to the Horſe again, and having rubbed all his limbs and head, as was before ſhewed, you ſhall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the beſt and pureſt *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruiſe all them together, I do not mean bruiſe them to ſmall powder, but onely break them into ſmall lumps, and mixe them well together, ſo that taking them up between your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but ſome of all. Then take a Chafing-diſh, and if it be poſſible a Chafing-diſh after the manner of the perfuming Chafing-diſhes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the ſmoake avoideth, and in this Chafing-diſh put well kindled Wood coales, or ſmall Char-coale, then take ſome of the aforeſaid perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wiſe ſo as it may

may not flame but ſmoake, then hold the Chafingdiſh under the Horſes noſe, and let the ſmoake go up into his Noſtrills, and thus perfume him well for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, or halfe an hour at the moſt. Now it may be the Horſe may ſeem coy to receive this at the firſt, becauſe it is ſtrange unto him, but do you continue the action, and cheriſh him, for be you well aſſured, after he hath once received the ſmell into his head, he will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horſe more, or more rejoyceth his ſpirits than ſweet ſavours, and odoriferous ſmells, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeſt.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you ſhall find by experience in the working) it diſ-

ſolves

ſolves tough matter into water, and brings it away in ſuch abundance, that it is ſometimes ready to extinguiſh the fire as it falleth. It is the greateſt comforter of the Braine that can be, and from thence ſendeth ſuch cheerfulneſſe to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are divers other perfumes which weake *Farriers* uſe in this caſe, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the ſmoake to their Horſe: But this is a ſtinking ſavour and no perfume, and although it make the Horſe ſnoare and neeſe, and ſo you may imagine, it avoideth foule matter, yet it is nothing ſo but it offendeth both his Braine and Stomach, and by the noyſomeneſſe of the ſmell, dulleth and weakeneth the ſpirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rotten-

neſſe

neſſe there can but rottenneſſe proceed.

Next there is the perfume of *Brimeſtone*, either ſimple of it ſelfe, and put upon the fire; or elſe compound with another body, as *Butter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and ſo thruſt up into the Horſes noſtrils. This I muſt needes confeſſe is a ſharpe Perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter and diſſolveth the the thickeſt matter into thin water: But yet you muſt know, that there is in this *Sulphure* or *Brimſtone* a certain earthly and poyſonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts; but is alſo moſt malignant, and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beaſt: ſo that like *Margery Good cowe*, if it have one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalks of *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Leekes*, *Muſterdſeed*, and the like; or the Perfume of the Fruites themſelves

ſelves, either burnt or boyld; but theſe are alſo great enemies to the eyes of an Horſe, ſo that I can by no meanes allow them, eſpecially for this reaſon, becauſe that generally all theſe inward ſickneſſes in Horſes doe moſt of all afflict the head and eyes, to which theſe things are enemies.

Alſo there is the Perfume of *Wheat*, *Penyroyall*, and *Sage*, boyld till the *Wheat* burſt, and ſo put it into a Bagge faſtend about the Horſe noſe. This I muſt confeſſe is the beſt of many, yet it is much too weake for a ſtrong infirmity, and the *Penyroyall* hath a bitterneſſe that is offenſive.

As theſe, ſo I could nominate diverſe other, but none ſo excellent as the firſt of all preſcribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horſe hath been well perfumed, as beforeſaid, you ſhall let him reſt for a quarter of an hour

houre, and then give him ſuch food as he will eate, either Bread or Oates, of which how little ſoever he eateth it skils not, for it is to be intended that his ſtomach is now at the weakeſt.

After he is fed you ſhall toſſe up his Litter, for you muſt know that he muſt ſtand upon Litter Night and Day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and but a locke or handfull of Hay, that you may be ſure to have him very faſting the next Morning, and ſo let him reſt all the Night without diſturbance. The next morning early, you ſhall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greeks* call it, becauſe of the number Five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Ariſtoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the beſt *Myrrhe*, of *Bayberries*, and of the pureſt ſhavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all

but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter into a fine Powder, and ſearſe it through a fine Searſe, then likewiſe beate the *Myrrhe* by it ſelfe, and ſearſe it alſo, and then mixe all well together in a Morter, and ſo keep the powder in a cloſe Gally-pot.

When you have taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you ſhall put it into a pint of the beſt *Muſkadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, toſſing it well to and fro, becauſe otherwiſe the *Myrrhe* will clotter and lump together: when it is well brewed (after you have made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horſes Cloathes) you ſhall with a Horne give him this Potion to drink. Then if he have any ſmall ſtrength, you ſhall mount his backe, and walke up and downe in ſome warme or ſunny place for an houre, or thereabout; then ſet him up in the Stable warme and well

well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him ſo ſtand and faſt for an other houre, or more; then offer him a little ſweet Hay, or any other meate that he will eate, and ſo let him ſtand till betwixt twelve and one of the Clocke in the afternoone; at which time you ſhall firſt rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you ſhall perfume him, as was beforeſaid, and both them workes finiſhed, you ſhall give him a ſweet Maſh, as was alſo ſhewed before, and ſo let him reſt till the evening, at which time you ſhall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantity, as handfull by handfull, and be ſure it be ſweete and cleane dreſt, ſifted and duſted, and ſo let him reſt till eight of the clock at Night, at which time you ſhall againe perfume him. Then put ſweete Hay in his Rack, toſſe up his Litter and righs his

Cloathes, but in any wiſe bare not his body: then having made the Stable clean, you may leave him to his reſt for that night.

The next day being the third day, you ſhall doe all things as you did the ſecond day, already rehearſed. As firſt you ſhall give him his Potion of *Diapente* and ſweete wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Maſh, at Evening and Night his perfume, with all other obſervations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you ſhall finde alteration and health approaching, which you ſhall know by his ſtomach, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward geſtures, and finding that health is comming, you may then forbeare to give him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dreſſing, and moderate exerciſe;

ciſe, neither ſhall you give him any more Maſhes, for although they be wholeſome in the extremity of ſickneſſe, yet being any thing too much uſed, they take away the Horſes ſtomach, and brings him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore in ſtead thereof, you ſhall in the morning after your Horſe is well rub'd and dreſt, take a pottle of faire Water, and heat it ſcalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldneſſe thereof, and then being ſcarcely lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke: You may, if you pleaſe, throw an handfull of Bran, or an handfull of Wheate-Meale into the Water for it is good and not hurtfull. As ſoone as the Horſe hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At noone perfume him, at Eve-

ing water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at uſuall houres as in time of health, and thus do for three or foure dayes more, then finding his ſtrength increaſing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at ſome clear River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the ſame cuſtome as you did in beſt health.

Thus you ſee the manner how to cure an Horſe that is ſick, but not violently ſick, and as it were at the very point and door of death, which cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sickneſſe, if the Horſe be at the very point and doore of death.

IF you ſhall have an Horſe in this extreamity, and deſperate caſe, then the firſt thing you doe, you ſhall open his neck veine, and let him bleed very well: Then two houres after his bleeding, take two ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, before rehearſed, and beat it in a Morter with as much clarified, pure life Honey, as will bring it to a Subſtantial Treakle; for this is an excellent Treakle, and of the *Italians* called Horſe Mithridate, and is the ſame which our Phyſitians call *Theriaca Diateſſaron.*

When

When this Confection is made you ſhall take a full halfe ounc thereof, or more, and diſſolve it in pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, an ſo give it the Horſe to drink wit an Horne: then if he have ſo muc ability of Body, walke him up an downe for halfe an houre, or an hou either in ſome ſunny place, or ſom cloſe Barne, or empty Houſe; the ſet him up, and let him faſt full ano ther houre.

At Noone give him, if you ca get it, a gallon, or neer there abou of the firſt running of the ſtronge Ale, before it be put to Barme, an when it is cleare, ſtrong, and carry eth a Royall on the top: But whe this is not to be had, then give hi a ſweet Maſh, perfume him, ru him, cloath him, dyet, and orde him in all reſpects as are ſhewe you in the former Cure, and th you ſhall doe for three dayes toge ther without all fayle, and then

dou

doubt but you ſhall ſee health approaching.

At the end of three dayes you ſhall forbear all ſorts of Maſhes of both kinds, and follow all the preſcriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulneſſe of the Horſes body, you ſhall finde any hard Putules or Swellings to riſe up between the Horſes Chaps, and at the Root of the Tongue, then you ſhall firſt clip away the hayre as cloſe as may be; then you ſhall take a Waxe Candle, and therewith burne the ſwelling, till you may ſcarifie the Skinne, then take a peece of Leather, ſomewhat larger then the ſwelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, ſpread thereupon in ſome thicke manner your black Shoomakers-Waxe, that is well ſeaſoned and new; then warming over a

few

few Coales, lay it upon the ſwellin
and remove it not till either it fa
off by it ſelf, or elſe the ſore break
then renew the Plaſter and with
onely heale up the Sore. This Plaſt
for the cheapneſſe and meanneſſe wi
hardly win credit with thoſe whic
are curious: But I dare aſſure yo
(that are a lover of truth) that ther
is not a more excellent or ſoveraig
Plaſter which belongs to an Horſe
for it ripeneth and breaketh any Im
poſtumation whatſoever, it aſſwage
any hard ſwelling or tumor, whethe
in Joynts, or other fleſhy parts, an
it healeth what it breaketh or ripe
neth, and with its heat it diſſolve
all manner of humours that are kn
together; and occaſion pain and ſwel
ing.

There is annother accident whic
attendeth the ſickneſſe of Horſes
and that is Coſtiveneſſe, or Belly
binding, which maketh an Horſe
tha

hat he cannot Dung, or avoyd his
rdure, This accident when at any
me it hapneth, it ſhall be good
r you firſt to take him, that is, you
all annoynt your hand all over
ith ſweet butter, or clarified
logges greaſe: Some uſe oil of
ayes; but it is too ſharpe and too
ot, and many times (if the action
e uſed too roughly, or unadviſed-
) it breedeth exulceration and
reneſſe in the Tuell, and inward
arts. Therefore, as before I ſaid,
ke either Butter or Hogges greaſe,
nd your hand being all beſmeared
erewith, thruſt it up into his Tuell
ll you fell his Ordure, and then
rawing out as much thereof (if it
e black and hard) as conveniently
ou can, without doing injury to
e Horſe, or ſtriving with your
nd to go too and farre: and if you
nde it to be very ſore baked with-
, then after you have raked and got
hat you can, you ſhall take a great

Candle

Candle or Percher of three or four in the pound at the moſt, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper ſmaller end, with your hand annoint as before, thruſting the great an forward, put it up into his Tuell ſo farre as you can get it; then ſudden ly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behind you, cla down his Tayle cloſe to his Tuell and drawing it up between his Legs hold it with both your hands hard and conſtantly for the ſpace of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle, will diſſolve in the Horſes body, and ſo ſeperate and break his Ordure, that upon the letting looſe of your hands, he will preſently dung.

This you may doe in every caſe of extreamity, but not otherwiſe and beleeve it, you will finde thi the moſt excellenteſt Suppoſitor of all other, and that there is n Glyſter which can worke with grea

er efficacy, or more wholeſome-
eſſe.

There is another accident which
ttendeth the ſickneſſe of Horſes, and
hat is quite contrary to this before
ehearſed, and is called Laxativeneſſe
r Looſeneſſe of Body, which is ex-
reſſed by a vehement and violent
cowring: This if at any time it ſhall
appen, you ſhall at firſt note the vio-
ence thereof, and the continuance
hereof.

The violence is knowne by the
hinneſſe, the ſharpneſſe, and the oft
nd ſpeedy avoyding of the Excre-
ments.

The continuance is known by
he unchangeableneſſe of the Infir-
nity, and by the proceſſe and long
ontinuance of time, contrary to
ll naturall and wholſome cuſtome;
or you are to obſerve that an Horſe
may have a ſcowring for a day, or
wo, or a little more, and this is not
wholſome, but naturall and good,

and

and if after it ſtay of it ſelfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, and bring the Horſe into any extraordinary weakneſſe of Body, then you ſhall ſeek to ſtop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good ſpoonfull or two of fine Bean flowre, and as much *Bole armoniacke* finely beaten to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarm give it the Horſe with an horne, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will binde the Horſe; which if it doe not, then you ſhall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Hearbe called Shepherds Purſe, and halfe ſo much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Hearbe and the Barke be ſoft, then ſtraine it, and put thereunto two ſpoonfulls of the powder of Cinnamon, and being

being made lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drink with an horn, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if need require. For mine own part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and ſo I hope all men ſhall find that prove it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Booke for Sickneſſes of what extreamity ſoever, I make you rely onely upon *Diapente*, or Horſe Mithridate, which is a kind of *Diateſſaron*. And for as much as at many times, and in many places theſe things cannot be had then in ſuch extreamity; and the Horſe being at the point of death, inſtead of the powder of *Mithridate* aforeſaid, you ſhall take halfe a pinte of *Dragon* water, and diſſolve into it, a good ſpoonfull or more of the beſt *Treacle* upon a ſoft fire of embers; then being lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drink, with an horne, and thus do for a morning, two or three, till

you ſee alteration and health a
proaching.

This expelleth all infection a
evill from the heart, comforts t
ſpirits, and reſtores nature to its fi
beſt ſtrength.

And thus you have the utterm
ſecrets of my heart, concerning t
curing and diſcerning of all mann
of inward ſickneſſes in Horſes, h
deſperate, mortall or contagious ſ
ever.

The preventing of all inward ſickneſſes.

THe preventing of inward ſic
neſſes, conſiſteth in two ſpeci
obſervations and conſiderations.

The firſt is to prevent it before
come, ſo that it may not offend
all.

The ſecond, is to take it at t
firſt appearance, and ſo prevent
th

that it ariſeth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent ſickneſs that it offend not your horſe at all; it is an excellent courſe when you put your Horſe to graſſe, every three or foure dayes before you turn him out, to take Bloud from his necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pint and a half of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horſe *Methridate*, or *Treakle*, before rehearſed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have been uſed to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Alſo you ſhall obſerve when you let your Horſe bloud, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodneſſe or badneſſe of the bloud when you behold it, for the loſſe of good bloud is unwholeſome, and doth hurt, and to preſerve ill bloud is both dange-

rous and noyſome. Alſo if you ob
ſerve, when you take bloud from
your Horſe, to receive it into a ve
ſell, and by ſtirring it about cont
nually as the Horſe bleedeth ; t
keep it from clotting, then havi
bled, to take the bloud and to b
ſmeer it all over the Horſes bac
and body, you ſhall find it wonde
full wholeſome ; for it comforte
the body, cleareth the skinne, a
breedeth a rejoycing in all the Horſ
vitall parts.

Now if you have no determin
tion to put your Horſe to graſſe, a
yet you would prevent inward ſic
neſſe, then you ſhall obſerve once
two or three moneths, when yo
have the beſt leaſure to reſt yo
Horſe after it, not to faile to gi
your Horſe *Muskadine* and *Diapen*
of *Muskadine* and horſe *Mithrida*
as was before ſhewed, and not to
bloud at all, for this very Potion
the greateſt purger and purifier

the bloud that can be, and avoideth all that yellow cholerick matter, and other evill and undigeſted humors which corrupt the bloud.

Now you are to obſerve here, that although I only preſcribe *Muskadine*, wherein you ſhall diſſolve your Powder, or *Mithridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other ſweet Wine that then you may take ſtrong Ale, or Beer, but in a greater quantity, for as you take but a pint and an half of Wine, you ſhall take of Beer or Ale, a full ale-quart; as for the powder of *Mithridate* you ſhall keep the firſt quantity already preſcribed: and if you warm your Beer or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amiſſe, but better, yet that I referre to your own diſcretion.

Now to take ſickneſſe at the firſt approach, and to prevent it, that it riſe not to any great danger, you ſhall by all meanes obſerve to looke

well into the occaſions of ſickneſſe which are already ſhewed, and int the ſignes of theſe occaſions, and you finde your ſelfe guilty of any thoſe occaſions, or that the Hor diſcovereth any of the former ſigne then preſently let the Horſe bloud and three ſeverall mornings afte give him the drink or potion befor preſcribed, and undoubtedly it wi prevent all the force of ſickneſſe, a reſtore the Horſe to his form ſtrength, and good eſtate of Bod And thus much of all inward ſic neſſes and their prevention.

Two ſorts of Balls to cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heartſicknes, to purge away all moltenGreaſe, to recover a loſt Stomach, and to keep the Heart from fainting with exerciſe, and to make a leane Horſe fat ſuddenly.

TAke of Aniſeeds, of Cominſeedes, of Fenegreek ſeedes, of Canthamus ſeedes, of the Powder of Elicampane roots, of each two ounces, beate them and ſearſe them to a very fine Powder, then adde to them one once of the flower of Brimſtone, then take an ounce of the beſt juyce of Liquorice, and diſſolve it in halfe a pinte of white Wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oil of Aniſeeds, and as much of the Syrup of Colts-foot, and of Sallet Oil and of fine Life Honey, of each half

a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powder, and with as much fine Wheate flowre as will bind and knit them together, then worke them into a ſtiffe paſte, and make thereof Balls ſomewhat bigger than French Walnuts, and ſo keep them in a cloſe Gally-pot, for they will laſt all the yeare and when you have occaſion to uſe them, take one, and annoint it all over with ſweet butter, and ſo give the Horſe every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you pleaſe, otherwiſe you may chuſe, then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your uſuall cuſtome, and thus doe (if it be to prevent ſickneſſe) for three or foure mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmity, then uſe it a leaſt a weeke, or more; if it be to take away molten Greaſe, or foule-neſſe, then inſtantly after his heate and in his heat onely; but if it be to

fatte

fatten a Horſe, then uſe it at leaſt a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pills: you may then at your pleaſure diſſolve one of theſe Balls either into ſweete Wine, Beer, or Ale, and ſo give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or ſuch like, then beſides theſe Balls, you ſhall make you theſe ſecond Balls.

Take of Wheate flower ſix pound or more, as ſhall ſuffice to make ſtiffe the Paſte, then take of *Aniſeeds*, of *Cuminſeeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenegreeke*, of ordinary *Brimſtone*, of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyle* a pint of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *white-wine* a pottle, beat the hard ſimples to a fine powder, and ſearſe them, then with the reſt make them into a ſtiffe Paſte. Then of this Paſte take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fiſt and diſſolve it into two, or three gallons

lons of cleare cold running water by washing and laving the Paste therein, and so give it the Horse to drink at his ordinary watring times or at any other time when he is disposed to drink, for he cannot drink too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, do not cast away the bottome, but filling the vessell up again with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus do for fourteen dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other lesser Balls first spoken of, purge the stomach and intralls of all foulnesse, avoideth molten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were

for my life) would I give to an Horſe immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to uſe any violent or extreame labour.

Another

Another way how to fatten a Horſe ſuddenly.

THere is another way to fatten an Horſe ſuddenly, but not better then that before ſhewed, yet this I have found both good and certain and therefore I refer it to your own diſcretion.

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Cumin ſeeds*, of *Turmerick*, of *Aniſeeds*, of each two ounces, of *Grounſell* an handfull, boyl all theſe very well with three Heads of *Garlick*, cleanſed and ſtamped in a gallon of ſtrong Ale; then ſtrain it well, and give the Horſe a quart to drink lukewarm in the morning faſting, then ride him till he be warm, then ſet him up warm, and thus do for foure or five mornings, and then turne the horſe to graſſe (if the time of the year be ſutable therefore)

fore) and he will feed wonderfully and ſuddenly.

But if the time of the year ſerve not for graſſe, then you ſhall keep him in the houſe, and over and beſide, the drink before ſhewed, you ſhall take the fine powder of *Elicampane*, and the fine powder of *Cuminſeeds*, of each a like quantity, mixe them well together, then every time you give your horſes provender, which would be at leaſt thrice a day, as morning, noon, and night; take half an ounce of this powder, and ſprinckle it by little and little into his provender, far fear off offence, till all be atten up. And thus do for fourteen days together at the leaſt, and you ſhall ſee the Horſe proſper in wonderfull and ſtrange manner.

How

How to keep a Horſe or Jade from tyring.

IF you ride on a tyring Jade, o
feare the perplexed cruelty of
tyred Jade, then be ſure to carry a
bout you the fine ſearſe powder o
Elicampane, and when others Baite
their Horſes, or that you come t
the place of Baite for your Horſe, th
firſt thing you do, ſet up your Horſe
warm, and doe not walk him. Afte
he hath been well rubbed, take a quar
of ſtrong Ale, and put thereto half a
ounce of the powder of *Elicampane*
and brew it altogether, then give i
the Horſe with an horn, which done
tye his head to the Rack, for yo
need not care for Provender till night
at which time Provender him well
and in the morning give him Oate
or Bread, or both in plentifull man-
ner, and being ready to back him
giv

give him the former quantity of Ale and the powder aforeſaid, and doubtleſs you ſhall find him to travell with great courage and ſpirit.

Alſo if you take a bunch of *Pennyroyall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you ſhall find it very comfortable, and it will cauſe your Horſe to travell luſtily.

Now if your Horſe notwithſtanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you ſhall take off the Saddle, and with the Hearbe called *Arſeſmart*, rub his back all over very hard, then laying *Arſeſmart* alſo under the Saddle, ſo ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him go. For this is a notable torment, and the ſmart is almoſt unſufferable, and therefore I would have you uſe it with great diſcretion, and ſeldome, or when extreamity requireth it.

Another

Another receipt againſt tyring, or for any ſore or dangerous Cold.

TAke of the beſt *Indian Necotia* (which we call *Tobacco)* and be ſure it be not ſophiſticate, or by any other accidentall meanes adulterated. Dry this in the Sunne in a Glaſſe cloſe luted, then pound it very ſmall, and mixe it with an equall quantity of the powder of *Cockle ſhells*; then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and the Oyle of *Cloves*; make the powder into a Paſte, or ſolid body, then make pretty round Balls thereof, as bigge as Walnuts, and dry them in the ſhadow, in the *Canicular* dayes, otherwiſe called the Dogge dayes, then keep them cloſe in a ſweet Gally-pot, and give them as Pills in the time of neceſſity, that is to ſay a Ball at a time, whenſoever your Horſe

Horſe ſhall faint in travell, or if your Horſe have taken any ſore cold, or ſurfeit, then give him the ball in the morning faſting, and let him have a little exerciſe after it, then cloath warme, rub well, and be ſure not to lay any cold water to the Horſes heart, without moderate exerciſe after it, for of all dangers that is the greateſt.

Another receipt for any extraordina Cold, dry Cough, or purſickneſſe in a Horſe, which the weake Farriers ca broken winded.

BEcauſe the former Receipt curious in the making, and aske the obſervation of times, and ſeaſon neither can be effected at all time and hours, therefore I will ſet yo down here the ſecrets of my know ledge, and thoſe ready, eaſie, and a proved Receipts which I never foun to fail, but to work that goodneſs which I have ever deſired.

Therefore, whenſoever you fin your Horſe taken with any extrem old Cold, dry Cough, or Purſickneſ (which ignorant Farriers call Br ken winded) you ſhall take thr quarters of an ounce of the Co

ſer

ſerve of *Elicampane*, and diſſolve it in a pint and a half of the beſt Sack, and ſo give it to the Horſe with an Horn, in the morning faſting, and ride him a little after it. And this you ſhall do divers mornings together, till you ſee the infirmity decreaſe, and waſte away.

Now becauſe there is ſome curioſity in the making of this Conſerve of *Elicampane*, and that divers men do compound according to their divers opinions, I will here ſhew you the ſeverall compoſitions; their ſeverall uſes, and their ſeverall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodneſſe, as I have found it in my practiſe, and ſo leave it to your own judgment.

The Conſerve of *Elicampane*, is of two kindes, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conſerve is made in this manner.

Take of the pureſt Rootes of *Eli-*

campane, that are preſerved in ſweet Syrup, and beat thoſe Roots and the Syrup together in a Morter, till you have brought it to an entire thin ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar that can be gotten, thicken it up and bring it to the perfect body of a Conſerve, then put it in a Galley pot, and keep it cloſe and uſe it in time of neceſſity, as was before ſhewed.

This ſimple conſerve is of excellent uſe, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or ſtopping, it comforteth the Lungs; inlargeth the Winde, purgeth the head or all filthy matter, and diſſolveth many other obſtructions, yet is not this the beſt Conſerve, nor worketh the beſt effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that caſe you ſhall fly to the Compound Conſerve which is made in this manner.

Tak

Take the beſt candy Roots of *Elicampane* that can be gotten; and beat them in a Morter with the Syrup of *Coltsfoot*, till it be brought to a very thin ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar thicken it, as before ſhewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conſerve; then keep it cloſe in a Galley pot, and uſe it with Sack, as was before declared.

This is the true Conſerve, and hath the greateſt virtue; for I have known it in the continuance of a ſmall time, and by the daily uſe thereof, to take away divers dry (and ſuppoſed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the body, and ſo enlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before ſwift like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and ſlow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath been quite put away.

Now whereas I preſcribe unto you the taking of the candyed roots of *Elicampane*, I think it not amiſſe, becauſe the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to ſhew you how you ſhall Candy them your ſelfe: As thus.

Take of the fineſt refined Sugar or beſt white Sugar Candy, and diſſolve it in Roſe water, then boyl it to an height, and when the Syrup is cold, put in your Rootes, being cleare and well clenſed, and let them reſt in the Syrup a pretty ſpace; then take them out, and boyl the Syrup over againe, and as before put in your Rootes, then boyl the Syrup over again the third time to an hardneſſe, putting in more Sugar, but no Roſe water, then put in all your Roots, the Syrup being cold, and ſo let them ſtand till they candy. And in this wiſe you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers or any other thing elſe.

Now

Now if you finde any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of theſe Medicines before ſhewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a Medicine of leſſe force and eaſier to compaſſe, will accompliſh it:

Then you ſhall take of the Syrup of *Colts-foot* an ounce, of the fine powder of *Elicampane*, of *Aniſeeds*, and of *Liquorice*, of each half an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, divided into two parts, then with as much ſweet Butter as will ſuffice, worke all the former powders, and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy and all the Syrup, into a ſtiffe Paſte, then divide into two or three Balls, and roll them into a round forme, or the faſhion of an Egge, and after roll them all over in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to

the Horſe in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning faſting, then ride the Horſe halfe an houre after the giving, and let him faſt two houres at the leaſt, after he cometh in, and let him be warme cloathed, and ſtopped, and his limbs and body well rubbed, eſpecially his head: Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but ſo, as he may have exerciſe after it, and let his exerciſe be moderate, and not violent, let his Hay be a little ſprinkled with Water, and his Oates with Beer or Ale; as for Bread it is of it ſelfe moiſt enough; and let all his meat be generally well duſted, ſifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offenſive than foulneſſe and dryneſſe, nor more comfortable than cleanneſſe, provided that your Corne be not greene and un-ſweet in the Mow or Reek; your bread new, nor your Hay unſweet or rotten.

Thus

Thus you ſhall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for divers, till you finde amendment; neither ſhall you ſpare any travel or occaſion; but having Medicine about you, uſe it in your joyrneying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

An excellent ſcowring after any ſor Heat, or for any fat Horſe after his exerciſe.

TAke a quart of good Sacke, an ſet it on the fire in a Baſon, o open Skillet, and when it is war take an ounce of the cleareſt Roſſe and bruiſe it exceeding ſmall, the by degrees little after a little, put into the Sacke, and ſtirre it fa about for fear of clotting, an when the Sacke and it is incorpor ted, then take it from the fire, an put thereto halfe a pint of the be Sallet Oyle, and in the cooling ſtir them all well together, then laſtly take an ounce of the brown Sug Candy beaten to powder, and p it in alſo, and being luke-warme, gi it to the Horſe in the height of h heate, as ſoon as you come hom from exerciſe, then rub hard, cloa war

warme, and let him faſt at leaſt two houres after, but yet depart not your ſelfe, or ſome Deputy for you, out of the Stable, but ſtay and keep the Horſe ſtirring, and waking, partly by extraordinary noiſe and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and down as he ſtandeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horſe or the working of the Medicine then ſleepe, ſtillneſſe, and reſt; and nothing better or more available to the working of the Medicine than action or motion: for they make the ſpirits worke, and ſtirre up thoſe humours which ſhould be removed, when reſt keeps the ſpirits dull, and the humours ſo incloſed and reſerved, that Nature hath nothing to work upon.

Whenſoever you give any ſcowring, be ſure that day to give no cold-water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detaineth that foul-

foulneſſe which the Scowring ſhoul
take away.

Thus you ſee how to give
Scowring in the proper and du
time: But if now either throug
Errour, Ignorance, or Imaginatio
that your Horſe is ſo cleane, that h
needeth no Scowring (as I kno
many of opinion, that Scowring
are idle unneſſary things, and no
to be uſed at all) yet your Hor
having his Greaſe molten, and n
courſe taken for the avoiding there
of, you finde he droopeth, and lan
guiſheth, as of force the Horſ
muſt doe, and experience dayl
ſhewes it us. For the opinion tha
Scowrings are unprofitable, is fri
volous and idle. In this caſe, upon
the firſt apprehenſion of the evill
you ſhall give the Horſe a ſwee
Maſh in the Evening, which is in
the ſame nature, and of the ſame
quality that a Preparative is be-
fore a Purgation, Then the next
mor-

horning very early mount his back, nd in ſome convenient piece of ground, give your Horſe a gentle eat. I doe not mean that you ſhall un him furiouſly, or violently, but o gallop him gently; neither to heat im through the extremity of ſudden nd ſharpe labour, but to warm him indly, through the continuance of moderate exerciſe. Nor would I ave you to melt his greaſe anew, but only to looſen and ſtir up that which was before molten.

Your exerciſe being finiſhed, doe not alight from his back ſuddenly, but rub him as you ſit on his back, and ſo bring him home; then preſently having the Scowring ready, as ſoon as you are alighted, give it him luke warm, then rub him dry, cloath and ſtop him very warm, and then in all other things doe as hath been before declared.

For any dangerous Bots, Maw-wormes, or poyſoned red-wormes.

TAke as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcin'd*) as will gently lie upon a Silver Two-pence, and lay it in a piece of ſweet Butter, almoſt as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning faſting, the Horſe having ſtood all night on the Muſſel, or at the empty Racke, if it be poſſible, or otherwiſe (if the extremity of the diſeaſe compell you) at any other time, draw forth the Horſes Tongue, and make him ſwallow down the Pill, then chafe him a little up and down, and after ſet him up warm, making him faſt full two houres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatſoever. Yet in the adminiſtration hereof you muſt be wondrous circumſpect

and

nd carefull, for in the *Precipitate* here is a ſtrong poyſonous quality, o that by no means there muſt be aken more than is preſcribed, except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little ſweet Butter, as much as an Hezell Nut, before you ap it up in the great lump of Butter, will not be worſe, but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your owne diſcretion, aſſuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For

For Gourded or foul swell'd Legs, or o ther parts, by reason of melting t greace or other accident.

FIRST, with a Fleame prick th parts that are swelled, then tak a pint of Wine Lees, an ounce o Cuminseedes, and an handfull o Wheat Flower, and boyle them to gether till they be thick, then ap ply this Poultis very hot to th swell'd parts, renewing it but once i four and twenty houres, then if thi in two or three dayes draw it to a head, then launce it, and heale it ei ther with a plaister of Shoo-maker Wax, or else with the yolk of an Egg Wheat flower and Honey beaten to gether to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the swelling continue then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound

pounds, and much Virgin Wax, of Rozen halfe a pound, of the juice of Iſop halfe an Ounce, of Galbanum halfe a pound, of Myrrhe ſecondary halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabicum halfe an Ounce, of Deeres Suet halfe a pound, of Populeon half an Ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe an Ounce; boyl all theſe together in an Earthen pot, and after it is cold, take of bitumen halfe a pound, of Armoniacke an Ounce and a halfe, and of Coſtus as much; beat theſe into fine powder, and then incorporate them with the other, and boyle them all over againe very well, which done, poure the whole mixture into a cold water, and then roll it into ſeven bigge Rolles plaiſterwiſe, after ſpread this plaiſter upon a piece of Leather, and fould it about the ſweld member, or lay it upon the ſweld part; and if any thing then this will aſſwage it, and give much ſtrength to the Sinewes.

You ſhall by no meanes remov this Plaiſter, ſo long as it will ſtick on.

This Plaiſter I muſt confeſſe, i coſtly and curious to make, but it wonderful ſoveraine, and of ſingu lar uſe. For the Horſe that is cont nually kept with it; I meane tha hath it applyed to his Limbes eve when he commeth from travel, h ſhall never be troubled with ſwel Legges, nor yet ever put out Wind gals.

Now if you will neither go to th coſt, nor endure this trouble, ye would have your Horſe cured of th Infirmity, then aſſuredly I know no any thing better or more approved then continually both before and a ter travel, and in the Houſe, man times in the day to lave and wa your Horſes limbes, or other ſwel parts, with the coldeſt and cleare Fountaine Water that you can ge and ſometimes let the Horſe ſtand i

ſom

ſome cold clear River for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour or more, up to the knees, and camberels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poor ſoever it look, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold water, yet is the operation hot ane fiery; onely this you muſt take to your remembrance, that this application apperraines not to Impoſtumations, but to ſtraines, and Swelling, which are without much anguiſh.

To heale or dry up any old Vlcer or cankerous ſore.

TAke Maſticke, Frankincenſe Cloves, Green Copperas, an Brimſtone, of each a like quantity of Myrrhe double ſo much as any one of the other. Beat all to fine Powder, then burn it on a Ch findiſh and Coales, but let it n flame, then as the ſmoake ariſe take a good handfull of fine Lint, Towe, and hold it over the ſmoak ſo thar it may receive all the pe fume thereof into it. Then when is throwly well perfumed put t Lint into a very cloſe Boxe, and keep it.

Then when you have occaſion uſe it, Firſt waſh the Sore wi Urine, then dry it, and laſtly lay ſo

ſome of this Lint, or Towe; and thus do twice a day, and it is a ſpeedy Cure:

As this is ſoveraine for an Horſe, ſo it is ſoveraine for any man alſo.

To cure the running Frush, or any Impostumation in the soal of the Foot, or dry up Scratches, Paines, and the like cankerous Sores.

TAke old Urine, and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keep it in a close Vessel by it selfe; then take a good handfull or two of green Netties, strong and keen, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessel, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the houshold bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper beaten to a fine powder, and mixe both very well together, then keep this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

Now when you have occaſion to uſe it, firſt waſh the ſore place with the Urine and Allom, made very warm, and the ſores throughly ſcowred; after dry them with a fine Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and laſtly, ſtrow or pounce of the Powder, ſo as it may cover all the ſore: and thus do ever after travell, or once a day in the time of reſt.

For any ſore Eye of Horſe or Beaſt.

TAke the ſhels of ſeven or eight Eggs, and cleanſe away the inner ſlime from them ſo clean as may be, then lay thoſe ſhels between two clean Tiles, and ſo lay them in hot glowing embers, and cover them all over, and on every ſide, and ſo let them lye a good ſpace, till the ſhells be all dryed, then take them up, and beat the ſhels to a very fine ſearſt Powder, then with a Gooſe quill blow this Powder into the Horſes eye that is offended with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any thickneſſe, or fulneſſe, and it is a certaine Cure: And thus do Morning, Noon, and Night. But if it be for any watery or inflamed Eye, for any Bruiſe, Stripe, or deſcending humour, then take

take a ſpoonful and an halfe of the fine ſearſt Powder of white Sugar Candy, & being mixt together with as much May-butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof the beſt ſweet butter) work both theſe powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith anoint the Horſes Eye Morning, Noon, and Night, for it cleanſeth, purgeth comforteth, and cooleth.

An

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An

For a back ſinew Straine, or any other Straine.

TAke an ounce of Turpentine, and two or three ſpoonfuls of Aquavitæ, and beat them together in a bladder, or other veſſel, till they come to a perfect ſalve; then anoint the Strain very well therewith, and heat it in, either with an hot Brick, or elſe a Bar of Iron: and thus doing three or four times, it will take away the Strain.

For

For any old Strain, or lameneſſe in Joynts, Sinews, &c.

TAke Boares Greaſe, Bolearmoniack, black Sope, and Nerve Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle them well together, and then apply it hot to the griefe, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and alſo heating it in very well, either with an hot Brickbat, or hot Fire ſhovel, or an hot Bar of Iron; and thus doe once a day untill the pain depart away.

For any grief, pain, numneſſe, weakneſs, or ſwelling in Joints, that commeth of a cold cauſe.

TAke Aquavitæ and heat it on the fire, and therewith bath the grieved part or member very well, and holding an hot barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to ſink in; then take a Linnen cloth and wet it well in the ſame Aquavitæ, Laſtly, take Pepper beaten and ſearſt to a fine duſt, and therewith cover the wet Cloth all over very thick, and ſo fold it about the grieved part; then take a dry Rouler and roule it about the wet, and ſo let the Horſe reſt; and thus do once a day at the leaſt, till you find amendment.

For any desperate and incurable strain in the Shoulder, or other hidden parts, for any Fistula, Pole-evil or other Impostumation or Swelling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a gallon, two or three, and almost fill it with the Hearbe Arsesmart, and Brookelime, equall in quantity and equally mixt; then put to them as much of the oldest and strongest Urine that can be got, as will cover the Hearbs all over, and fill the Vessel full, then cover the pot close with a stone, board, or such like thing, and so let it stand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to use it for any griefe aforesaid, you shall take an Earthen Pipkin, and put

put thereinto both of the Urine and the Hearbs ſo much as ſhall be convenient for the grief, and you ſhall boyle it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a ſhoulder ſtraine, you ſhall take an old Boot, and cut off the Foot, ſo that you may draw it over the Horſes Foot, and about his Knee, almoſt to the elbow of his ſhoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boote as cloſe and ſtraite about his Legge as may be, but the upper part (which covereth all the ſhoulders) muſt be wide and ſpacious: Into this boote thruſt all your mixture as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it, and lay it faſt and cloſe about the ſhoulders, eſpecially before and behinde; then drawing up the upper part of the Boot, ſo faſten it to the Mayne of the Horſe, that it may by no meanes ſlip down, but keep conſtant and firme. And thus you muſt doe once or twice a day till the griefe depart.

As

As for the effect thereof, you ſhall find it, for this is the violenteſt of all Medicines, ſo that if there be any foule matter that muſt come forth, this will in an inſtant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heal it: if there be no ſuch thing, then in as ſhort a time, it will drive away the offending humours, take away the ſwelling, and give preſent eaſe.

Yet would I have you to uſe this but in extremity, becauſe for the time, the torment is almoſt inſufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horſe to endure.

Now if it be for a Fiſtula, or any ſuch like Impoſtumation, or Swelling, then you may ſpare the Boot, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultis, and it will be altogether ſufficient:

For foundring, Frettizing, or any Imperfection in the Feet, or Hooſes of an Horſe.

FIrſt pare thinne, open the Heeles wide, and Shoo large, ſtrong and hollow; then take a good quantity of Cowes Dung, halfe ſo much Greaſe, or Kitching fee, a like quantity of Tarre, and a like quantity of Soot; boyle all theſe very well together, and then boyling hot as may be, ſee you ſtop your Horſes Feet therewith daily, and it will not onely take away all anguiſh, but alſo ſtrengthen the Hoofes, and make them to endure any labour. But when you Journey or Travell the Horſe (as Exerciſe availeth much for this cure) then put in the aforeſaid Stopping cold, the firſt night after his labour, and adde unto it the White of an Egge or two, for that will

will take away the heat and beating of the former dayes labour, and will keep the Frush ſtrong and dry: But in time of reſt, let it be boyling hot as aforeſaid.

Now if the Hooſe be naturally brickle, or by accident broken, or by the former infirmity dryed up and ſtrained; then to inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make it to grow ſwiftly, take of Pigges greaſe, or of Hogges greaſe, of Turpentine, and of Maſticke, of each a like quantity, and half ſo much Lard as of all the reſt, melt all but the Turpentine on the fire, and being melted, take it from the fire, and then put in the Turpentine, ſtirring it about incorporate all very well together; then put it into a Gally-pot, and when it is cold, be ſure you cover it cloſe.

With this Salve, twice or thrice a day annoynt the Crownets of the

Horſes Hooſes, cloſe by the hai
at the ſetting on of the Hooſe, a
it will make it ſhoot faſt, and gro
rough and large.

For hurts upon the Extremets of the Hoofs, as over reach, Bind, or Prick, &c.

FIrſt take of Sope, and Salt of each a like quantity, and mixe them together like a Paſte: Then having cut out the over-reach, or hurt, and laid it plaine, firſt waſh it with Urine and Salt, or Beer and Salt, and with a cloath dry it, then binde on the mixt Sope and Salt, not renewing it in 24. houres, and thus doe (if the wound be great) for three or foure dayes together: then having drawne out all the Venome (as this Salt will quickly doe) take a ſpoonful or two of Traine-Oyle, and as much Ceruſe (which we call white Lead) and mix it together to a thick Salve, then ſpread that upon the Sore Morning and

Evening till it be whole, which will be effected ſuddenly; for nothing doth dry up ſooner; nor is more kindly and natural, for the breeding of a new Hoof than this, as you ſhall find by experience.

How to help the Surbating or ſoreneſſe in the Feet.

WHen you finde your Horſe to be Surbated, preſently clap into each of his foreteet two new laid Egges, and cruſh them therein, then upon the top of them lay good ſtore of Cow-dung, thus ſtop him and in four hours he will recover.

For any bony excreſſion ariſing upon any member of an Horſe, as Splint, Spaven, Curbe, Ringbone, &c.

TAke the Roote of Elecampane, well cleanſed, and lap it in a paper, and roſt it as you would roſt a Warden in hot Embers; then as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it (for you muſt not ſcald) after you have rub'd and chaf't the excreſſion, clap this thereto, and binde it on hard, and in once or twice dreſſing it will conſume the excreſſion.

Alſo in morning and evening if you rub the excreſſion with the Oyl of Origanum, it will conſume away the hardneſſe.

Obſer-

bſervations in giving of Fire, or uſing of Corroſives, which heale all ſorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fiſtulaes, Leproſies, Maungers, Scabs, &c.

THere are two wayes to give fire, the one Actuall, and the other otential; the firſt is done by Medi- ine, either Coroſive, Putrefactive, r Cauſticke.

The Actuall fire ſtoppeth cor- ption of members, and ſtancheth loud, provided the Sinews, Cords, nd Ligaments be not touchr. The eſt inſtruments to cauterize, or ear with, are of Gold or Silver; he ſecond beſt are of Copper; and he worſt, but moſt uſual, are of I- on.

The Potential fires are Medicines

Coroſive, Putrefactive, or Cauſtick, Coroſives are ſimple or compound; the ſimple Coroſives, are Roch-Allome, burnt or unburnt, Red Coral, Mercury ſublimed, &c. The compound, are Unguentum Apoſtolorum, Unguentum Ægyptiacum, and Unguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medicines Putrefactive, are your Arſenick, Reſalgar, Chriſocollo, and Aconitum.

Medicines which are Cauſticke, are ſtrong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-Fortis and the like.

Coroſives are weaker then Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker then Cauſtickes.

Coroſives work in the ſoft fleſh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Cauſtickes break the ſound skin.

Thus you ſee the uſe of theſe things, you may apply them at your pleaſure; for theſe cure all ſorts of Farcies,

Farcies, Cankers, Fiſtulaes, Leproſies, Maungies, Scabs, and ſuch like poyſonous Infection.

How

How to defend a Horſe from Flies.

THis is a noyſome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arſeſmart, and ſteep it in running water, and make it exceeding ſtrong of the Herb, and therewith ſprinkle and waſh the Horſe all over, and no Flie will touch him a ſecond time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Herb of Grace will do the like.

How to make a white Starre, or white Spot in an Horſes face; or in any other part.

TAke two or three Apples, the ſowreſt you can get, and roaſt them at a quick fire, then being in the height of their heate, take one of them in a Cloath, or other defence, and having cut off the skin, clap the hot Apple to the Horſes Forehead, and hold it hard thereto till the heat be aſſwaged; then try if the Haire will come off, which if it will not, then take another hot Apple, and doe as before: then when the Haire is come off, as broad as you would have it, take another hot Apple, and clap it to the ſcalded skin, holding it hard to; till all the skin bliſter, and come off as well as the

the Hair, then anoynt the ſore place twice or thrice a day with Honey, and the next Hair which commeth will be white.

How

How to keep your wollen Horſe cloaths, Breaſt-cloaths, Rubbers, and the like from Mothes.

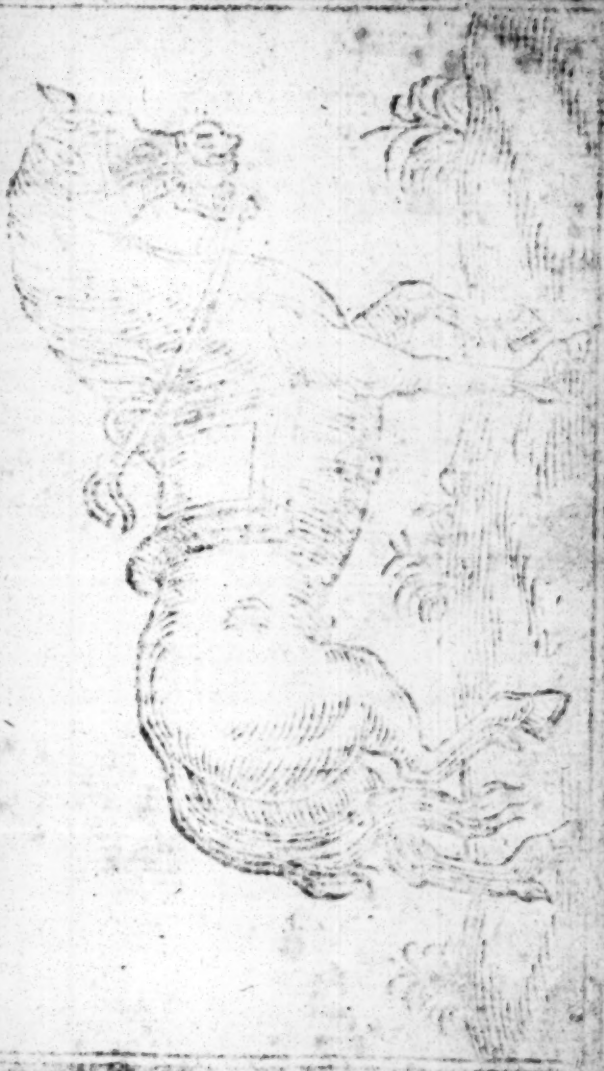
WHen you turne your Horſe or Horſes to Graſſe, take all your Woollen Cloathes, of what kinde ſoever, and firſt waſh them cleane, and dry them, then hand them in the Sunne, duſt them, and bruſh them; then lay them on ſome Fleakes or other open things, a pretty diſtance from the Ground, and ſpread all open; then take the Hoofs of Horſes, or Cattel, and chopping them in pieces, burn them under the woollen things, ſo as the ſmoak may come to them in every part, then being thorowly ſmoaked, fold them up handſomely, and between every fold, ſtrow the powder of Wallnut-tree-leaves, well dryed, and

and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Mothes, which is very unwholesome for the Horse and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their Cloathes on the wrong sides all over with the tops and tender parts of Wormewood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestree, or other hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

FINIS.



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